INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: _Libertytown Survey District, Frederick County_   Survey Number:_F-8-63____

Project: _Hazard Beacon Installation at St. Peter's Church Crosswalk_____
Agency: ___SHA_____

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no _X__ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended __X___   Eligibility **not** recommended _____

Criteria: _X_A ___B _X_C ___D Considerations: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G
___None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Libertytown is significant as a turnpike town of the late 18th century through the second quarter of the 20th century. Its buildings provide architectural examples from all three centuries. The transportation routes to and from the town are integral to the qualities which qualify Libertytown for the National Register, since the town was founded as a result of the turnpikes. Thus, MD 75 is a contributing resource to the Historic District. Libertytown is eligible under Criterion A –events: Maryland's turnpike towns and transportation histories) as well as Criterion C – architecture.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:_Project Review and Compliance Files_____

Prepared by:_____Kelly Steele, Architectural Historian, SHA, February 2, 2000_____

_____Anne E. Bruder_____   _____February 16, 2000_____
      Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   Date

NR program concurrence: _X_ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

_____   __2|23|00_____
         Reviewer, NR program   Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I.   Geographic Region:

____ Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____ Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
_X_ Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
	Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____ Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II.   Chronological/Developmental Periods:

____ Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
____ Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
____ Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
____ Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
____ Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
____ Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
____ Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
____ Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
____ Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
_X_ Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
_X_ Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
_X_ Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
____ Unknown Period (___ prehistoric ___ historic)	

III.   Prehistoric Period Themes:

____ Subsistence
____ Settlement

____ Political
____ Demographic
____ Religion
____ Technology
____ Environmental Adaptation

IV.   Historic Period Themes:

_X_ Agriculture
_X_ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
       and Community Planning
____ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
____ Government/Law
____ Military
____ Religion
____ Social/Educational/Cultural
_X_ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: ____Town_____
Historic Environment: _Rural_____
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):   __Dwellings, Commercial Establishments and Social or Civic
Buildings, and Roads_____
       Known Design Source: _Unknown_____

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Libertytown, Maryland
Private

Libertytown is a town of about 141 structures of which 119 (84%) contribute to its significance as an illustration of a turnpike town of the late 18th century through the second quarter of the 20th century. It has a grid plan laid out in 1782, which it retains almost intact. The structures are concentrated on Main Street with three cross streets and two parallel roads. The resources consist of late 18th century mid 19th century dwellings, stores, shops, and churches. It has outstanding examples of Federal architecture, vernacular stone, brick, log, and frame buildings, late 19th century Queen Anne style dwellings, and early 20th century bungalows. Three churches ranging in date from 1804 to 1870 reflect religious diversity as well as architectural interest. Libertytown's life has been focused on the trade of the turnpike, resulting in a remarkably well-preserved town.

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Libertytown, Maryland
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery Counties,
and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680-1815 A.D.
Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870 A.D.
Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930 A.D.
Modern Period 1930 - present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
Religion
Social/Educational/Cultural
Transportation

Resource Type:
Category: District

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Commerce/Trade/financial institution/bank
Commerce/Trade/department store
Education/school/academy
Religion/religious structure/church

Known Design Source: None

Survey No. F-8-63

Magi No.

DOE ___yes x_no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name   (indicate preferred name)

historic   Libertytown Survey District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number   Main Street (MD. Rt. 26), Mill Street (MD. Rt. 550), and
Walnut Street (MD. Rt. 75) vicinity   ___ not for publication

city, town   Libertytown   ___ vicinity of   congressional district   6th

state   Maryland   county   Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property   (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name   Multiple private and public owners

street & number   telephone no.:

city, town   state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.   Frederick County Courthouse   liber

street & number   100 W. Patrick Street   folio

city, town   Frederick   state   MD. 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title   MHT Inventory of Historic Properties

date   1990   ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

pository for survey records   Maryland Historical Trust

city, town   Crownsville   state   MD. 21032

7. Description

Survey No. F-8-63

Condition

___ excellent ⟋ ___ deteriorated

_X_ good ___ ruins

___ fair ___ unexposed

Check one

___ unaltered

_X_ altered

Check one

_X_ original site

___ moved   date of move   _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

(Typed on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-8-63

Period
____ prehistoric
____ 1400–1499
● 1500–1599
● 1600–1699
X 1700–1799
X 1800–1899
x 1900–

Areas of Significance—Check and justify below
____ archeology-prehistoric
____ archeology-historic
____ agriculture
X architecture
____ art
X commerce
____ communications

X community planning
____ conservation
____ economics
x education
____ engineering
____ exploration/settlement
____ industry
____ invention

____ landscape architecture
____ law
____ literature
____ military
____ music
____ philosophy
____ politics/government

X religion
____ science
____ sculpture
____ social/
humanitarian
____ theater
X transportation
____ other (specify)

Specific dates 1782-1941   **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D
        and/or
        Applicable Exception: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

        Level of Significance: ___ national ___ state x local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

(Typed on separate sheet)

8.

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. F-8-63

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858 Maryland Historical Trust Inventory of
   Historic Properties, F-8-63, completed May 1990 by Brigitte Fessenden and
   Edson Beall.

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Western Maryland, Vol. I, Philadelphia: Louis H.
   Everts, 1882, pp. 602-603.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name __Libertytown, Md. - Walkersville, Md.__   Quadrangle scale __1:24000__

UTM References   do NOT complete UTM references

A | Zone | Easting | Northing |

B | Zone | Easting | Northing |

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

Concurrent with sketch map attached

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title   Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization   Frederick County Planning & Zoning   date   July, 1991

street & number 12 E. Church Street   telephone   696-2958

city or town   Frederick,   state   MD. 21701

PS-2746

7.1 Description:

Libertytown is a small town of about 150 buildings located about 12 miles east
of Frederick on Maryland Route 26, a major east-west transportation route since
the late 18th century. The town was platted in 1782 and the current survey
district includes the approximately one-mile long Main Street section of Rt. 26
and the parallel North and South Streets, with cross streets of about four
blocks each at Walnut and Mill Street. The district includes about 141
structures, of which 119 (84%) contribute to its historical significance. The
period of significance ranges from about 1782, the date of its plat to
approximately 1941, the end of Libertytown's long period of declining economic
growth, brought to a halt by World War II, a watershed national event. The
buildings are principally located on the north and south sides of Main Street,
with a few structures on the parallel streets and the cross streets. The town
is visually divided into east and west sections by a creek bed, not shown on
the original plat, but where historically no buildings were erected until the
second quarter of the 20th century. It remains the only break in continuity on
Main Street, although several lots on the parallel streets were never
developed. The resource types included in the survey district are primarily
residential structures dated from the 1790's to about 1941, several commercial
buildings of the period about 1800 to 1935, three churches and related
structures from about 1804 to the late 1880's, and four schools ranging in date
from 1826 to 1889. The buildings are mostly two stories in height and
constructed in stone, brick, log, or frame, with a few early 20th century
concrete block buildings. The prevailing architectural style is vernacular,
although two late 18th century Federal style residences, the Abraham Jones
House (National Register) and the Coale-Sappington House, are outstanding
representatives of the period. The Queen Anne style is also exemplified in the
Baker House and 12114 Main. Early 20th century styles are principally
represented in the bungalow type, especially well in 11919 Main and 12030
Main. The churches have some Gothic Revival as well as Renaissance Revival
details. Unique among the commercial structures is the Classical Revival
People's Bank of Libertytown of 1913. The general state of preservation of the
survey district is very good, although some demolition has taken place,
principally at the fringes of the town and just east of the People's Bank,
where a commercial development project may involve the bank building as well.

Following are descriptions of representative structures in the survey district:

Wagner-Rockwell House, 12131 Main Street: The 1811 stone dwelling is two
stories with a five-bay north elevation. The center entrance has a fan light
and an entry porch with square columns which may be an addition of about the
1840's. The gable roof is standing seam metal with interior brick chimneys at
the east and west elevations. The sash is 9/9 on the first story and 9/6 on
the second. A rear ell may be an earlier stone structure. Built by John
Wagner, an early tavern keeper in Libertytown and in the 1820's the residence
of Eliher G. Rockwell, headmaster of the Female Academy across the street.

Abraham Jones House (National Register), 12108 Main Street: This is a 2 1/2
story brick Federal style dwelling built in about 1790-1800. The flemish bond

7.2 Description (Continued)

south elevation has three bays with a side hall plan. An elaborate pedimented door surround with a fanlight and pilasters, a modillion cornice, and three dormers with traceried muntins define the house as one of the town's most high-style buildings. Interior end chimneys and a standing seam metal roof with parapets at the corners and a fan light at the attic level in the east and west elevations. The sash is 12/12 on both stories and the dormers are 9/6. The house was built by Abraham Jones, proprietor of a store adjoining the house to the west, and one of the town's most prominent early merchants. Placed on the National Register in 1974.

Thomas Carr House, 11936 Main Street: This circa 1840 rectangular structure with rear ells is probably log under the clapboard siding of its three sections. Each is a two-bay, two-story structure with the center house joined by party wall to the other two buildings. A one-story porch covers the center house and one bay of the western section. The center house has a center entrance between two windows. The west house has its entrance in the east bay. The last house had its entry in the west bay, but it has been boarded over. Chimneys are located at the east gable end and at the junction of the wall between the other two sections. The roof is standing seam metal. Windows are 1/1 on the first story and 6/6 on the second. The porch columns are Tuscan order, probably indicating a circa 1850 date. The house is a good representative of the simple mid 19th century vernacular dwelling which composes most of the residential resources in the district.

Hamilton House, 12114 Main Street: This is one of two Queen Anne style dwellings in the district. Built about 1875, the brick house has two stories and a three-bay south elevation flanked by corner turrets. A patterned slate mansard roof is broken in the center bay by a squared-off center cross gable. An elaborate one story porch on the center three bays features arches and spindle friezes. The window openings have segmental arches; the flanking windows on the first story are segmental arched plate glass. The doorway has double paneled doors with glazed upper sections and a transom. The sash is 1/1. The house may be associated with Henry Baker, the proprietor of a nearby tanyard in the third quarter of the 19th century.

12030 Main Street: A one-story bungalow built about 1925, the brick dwelling has an integral porch under the south elevation of the composition pyramidal roof. A dormer with a pyramid roof and paired square windows with three-light vertically divided sash. The porch has a brick parapet balustrade and brick piers. The three bays include a center entry with sidelights, transom, and glazed panel door. The sash is 4 vertical lights over 1. The raised foundation is rusticated concrete block. This is an excellent example of the bungalow type, of which there are at least two others in the district.

Charles Davis House, 11919 Main Street: One of the other bungalows, the Davis House was built about 1920-1930 by a black contractor as his residence. It is located on the south side of Main at the west end of Libertytown, an area traditionally settled by blacks since the early 19th century. The house is one

7.3 Description (Continued)

story at the road level with a second story at the south where the land slopes
away from the road. The walls are rusticated concrete block with quoins and a
black rubble belt course at the top of the windows of the main floor, just
below the cornice. Two shades of block were used in the house, the lighter on
the side and rear elevations. The composition pyramid roof has a dormer on the
north elevation and covers the integral porch on the street level. An exterior
block and brick chimney is located on the east elevation. The house is
occupied by Ms. Theresa Davis, niece of the builder. It is an unusual example
of early 20th century black craftsmanship.

Simpson's Store, northeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets: The store
actually is located in the west end of the log and frame rectangular building.
Parts of the structure may date from the first quarter of the 19th century.
The storefront appears to be about 1850. The other two sections of the
building are residential. The store has four bays on the south elevation with
a center recessed entry flanked by plate glass windows. The upper story has
6/6 sash. On the west elevation, two plate glass windows in the first story
correspond to the 6/6 sash in the upper story. A single 6/6 window is in the
gable. A one-story cantilevered entry porch shelters the store entrance. The
two residential sections each have three bays with side hall entries. A
bracketed entry porch is on the west residential facade. The roof is standing
seam metal. The sash is 6/6. Located on the busiest intersection, the
building has been a store site since the town was laid out. Abraham Jones and
F. Lorraine Simpson, the current owner, have been two of the storekeepers
associated with the site.

People's Bank of Libertytown, southeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets:
Built in 1913, the Classical Revival brick structure is one story in height
with a corner entrance under a pediment with Tuscan columns. The date and
original name are still in place in the pediment and frieze. The doorway is
arched, with a partial infill and modern steel and glass door. The north and
west elevations have paired windows in blind-arched bays with projecting
keystones. Diamond work ornaments the tympani of the blind arches. A cornice
projects above the keystones. The parapet has a stone cap. The bank is now a
branch of Farmers and Mechanics National Bank.

Auto repair garage, west of 12048 Main Street: This concrete block garage/
repair shop was built about 1925. The south elevation has a step parapet above
a two-bay facade. The garage entrance is recessed in the east bay with a
modern roll-down door. The west side of the building is occupied by an office
space with a group of three windows with 1/2 sash. A modern sign panel is set
above the windows. The front of the parapet is faced with aluminum siding.
The gable roof behind the parapet is standing seam metal. On the side
elevations of the building are groups of 2/2 windows high on the walls and a
concrete block extension for a restroom. The main section concrete block is
rusticated with lighter shaded corner quoins. The garage represents the impact
of the 20th century automobile on the district and is located in the creek bed,
the historical dividing point between the sections of the town.

7.4 Description (Continued)

Methodist Episcopal Church, 12115 Main Street: A stone building erected about 1804, the church is a one-story building with a gable roof of standing seam metal. The north elevation is brick, probably added in the second quarter of the 19th century. The three-bay elevation has a wide doorway with a wood lintel, under which is vertical wood infill. A pair of double 4-panel doors, replacements of the original doors are placed in the center of the infill. The flanking window bays are pointed arch openings with hood moldings. These are filled with brick. A third window with 2/2 sash is located above the doorway. The cornice returns on the front elevation and the side elevations have four bays each. The alteration to the doorway and windows probably took place about 1940 after the Methodist Churches reunited in the present church building in the west section of Libertytown. The former M.E. Church became a coal warehouse and the doorway was probably widened to admit truck traffic. The stone house next door to the east, 12117 Main, was the M.E. Parsonage, built in 1828.

Methodist Protestant Church, Main Street at Trammels Alley, northwest corner: Built in 1828 as a one-story stone church with a gable roof, now covered with standing seam metal, the church has a stretcher bond facade and belfry added about 1870. The center bay of the three-bay elevation projects slightly, with paired lancet windows above the recessed doorway. A small rose window is located above the lancets. The flanking bays have Gothic arched stained glass windows with hood moldings. The roof extends slightly, with rafter ends exposed. The belfry has a shingled steeple and Gothic arches forming a polygonal bell chamber. The stone side elevations are painted white and have four window bays with stained glass. A chimney rises at the rear or north elevation. Some of the stained glass was relocated from the M.E. Church when the two Methodist factions reunited in 1939.

St. Peter's Catholic Church, Walnut Street, north of North Street: The Catholic church is the second on the site, the first stone church of 1821 being demolished in 1906. The present building was erected in 1869-1870 and is a one-story brick structure with a three-bay west elevation and a central steeple. Rectangular in plan, the church has brick buttresses with finials on the north and south elevations. The square tower and the west facade have corbeled cornices in the Romanesque Revival style. Blind arches and a rose window ornament the facade. The upper part of the tower is two tiers of frame polygonal elements. The church is on a small hill and a staircase and iron balustrade rise up from the street level. The stained glass in the side elevation windows is German made. The church cemetery is located north of the building. Its grounds include several monuments and shrines including a 1912 memorial to the Titanic victims and a Grotto of Lourdes replica.

8.1 Significance:

Libertytown is an excellent illustration of the 19th century turnpike town, with its town plan and many of its most important structures in a well-preserved state.

It was the junction of the late 18th century market road between Frederick and Baltimore with the routes linking the northern part of the County and southern Pennsylvania with the east-west trade routes. This strategic location and the impetus of a town plat in 1782 spurred the growth of the region with the improvement of roads linking Libertytown to Frederick and Baltimore. Concurrent with the road network development came economic diversity, an aspect which is evident in the Simpson's Store, an early 19th century building, a 1913 bank, and smaller structures of the period 1825-1935. Economic wealth generated building activity and the town contains excellent examples of Federal and vernacular architecture as well as the Queen Anne style and early 20th century bungalows. The town's religious structures represent architectural and religious significance, as they exemplify the early 19th century split in the Methodist movement and the foundation of a Catholic parish in the eastern section of the County. The town schools also represent architectural and educational themes in that they reflected the diversification of Libertytown's population and the architecture of schools in villages of the period 1826-1889.

The best comparable turnpike town to Libertytown is Woodsboro. Both have town plans in the 1780's and share a regular grid configuration. The main road in each is flanked by parallel roads, taking in the junctions of subordinate roads. Both towns have primarily 19th century dwellings with a few outstanding examples of high style architecture in periods of greatest prosperity. Woodsboro's growth was bolstered by the Frederick and Pennsylvania Railroad in the 1870's, while Libertytown's life always depended on the turnpike. The arrival of the 20th century and improved transportation began periods of slow decline for both towns.

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Sheetenhelm, Deborah E., <u>Libertytown A History</u>.   Honors paper, History
Department, Hood College, Frederick, MD, 1980.

Varle, Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, 1808.

Williams, T.J.C., <u>History of Frederick County</u>, 1910; reprinted by Regional
Publishing Co., Ballimore, 1979, p. 325.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC   Libertytown

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER   Frederick County, Maryland (Walkersville region)

CITY TOWN   CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

                    ___ VICINITY OF

STATE   COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
x__ DISTRICT	x_ PUBLIC	x_ OCCUPIED	x AGRICULTURE	__ MUSEUM
__ BUILDING(S)	x_ PRIVATE	__ UNOCCUPIED	x COMMERCIAL	__ PARK
__ STRUCTURE	__ BOTH	__ WORK IN PROGRESS	__ EDUCATIONAL	x PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__ SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ ENTERTAINMENT	x RELIGIOUS
__ OBJECT	__ IN PROCESS	x YES RESTRICTED	__ GOVERNMENT	__ SCIENTIFIC
	__ BEING CONSIDERED	__ YES UNRESTRICTED	__ INDUSTRIAL	__ TRANSPORTATION
	not applic.	__ NO	__ MILITARY	__ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME   multiple public and private owners   Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY TOWN   STATE, zip code

                    ___ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC   Frederick County Courthouse   Liber #:

                                         Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY TOWN   STATE

               Frederick, Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

                           __ FEDERAL __ STATE __ COUNTY __ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY TOWN   STATE

F-8-63

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X̲ EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	__ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
X̲ FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Summary Description

Libertytown is located within the Walkersville region in Frederick County, Maryland. It's historic housing stock includes colonial, federal and revival styles built of log, stone, brick and frame and covers the period from the 1700s to the late 1800s, with many of the buildings in good to excellent condition and in continued use since their construction.
The most impressive examples are situated along Main Street around the town's highest elevation, serving as landmarks near the major intersection of Md. Route 26 / Md. Route 75 and at the eastern end of the town. In addition to those larger and prominent houses are many smaller structures of interest, such as clapboard covered early log houses and accessory buildings. Building orientation is north or south on Main Street, which represents the primary organizing element. Spacing and street edges follow historic patterns with few exceptions, giving Libertytown its distinctive character as an 18th century settlement.

Following are descriptions of ten resources in Libertytown:

1. Abraham Jones House (National Register 1974)
2. Richard Coale House / Thomas Sappington House
3. The Schoolmaster's House / Rockwell House / Wagner House
4. The Academy / Prof. Rockwell's Female Academy
5. United Methodist Church
6. Simpson's Store
7. The Parsonage / The Baker House
8. Angel Hill
9. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church
10. Dr. Sim House

descriptions
see attached

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

F-863

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	X_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	X_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
X_1800-1899	X_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	X_TRANSPORTATION
_1900	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Named with patriotic flavor, Libertytown was laid out in 1782. Preceeding the platting was a small settlement, large enough to support a physician. During the early 19th century, the town became an early transportation hub: the building of the Baltimore - Liberty - Hagerstown Turnpike was one of the first in the nation. Growing into a thriving commercial center, Libertytown supported the growing trade to the west. In addition to it's commercial success, Libertytown was the site of one of the earliest schools for girls.

Being by-passed by the National Pike and not included in the Baltimore - Ohio railroad eventually led to Libertytown's decline in growth. This, however, caused the town to be preserved much as it was in the late 1800s.

History (see attached)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

F-8-43

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

Mill and Main Streets

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Libertytown's Main Street: West from Mill and Main Street to the East/end of
the Street (Dr. Sim House - The Academy).
Libertyrown Rt. 75 (Church Street): Angel Hill and Catholic Church.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME . TITLE

Brigitte V. Fessenden and Edson Beall

ORGANIZATION University of Maryland, School of Architecture	DATE 5/10/1990
STREET & NUMBER c/o Prof. D. Fogle	TELEPHONE
CITY OR TOWN College Park	STATE Maryland

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION
ORIGINS AND HISTORY

Delaplaine, Edward S, Origins of Frederick County:A Bicentennial Address, 1949.

Holt, john R, "A Condensed History of Frederick City and County."

Newman, Parsons, "Three Historical Sketches of Frederick County-From Origin to Revolution."

Ouynn, William Rogers, A Bicentennial of Frederick City and County, 1949.

Searight, Thomas, An Illustrated Narrative of the National Road, Uniontown Pa., 1984.

Steetenhelm, Deborah E., "Libertytown:A History.", Unpublished Paper, Hood College Md., 1980.

Williams,T.J.C., History of Frederick County, Maryland., Two Volumes, Maryland:L.R. Titsworth and Co., 1910.

Architectural Analysis

Maryland Historical Trust Worksheet Nomination Forms

Current Plat Plan with Ownership Registration

Base Map Libertytown

Zoning Map Libertytown

Development Report Walkersville Region

Bypass Impact

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VISUAL SURVEY

In 1782, John Young platted the town of "Liberty" into 240 lots. A day's ride form Frederick (the county seat), this new town was on the route to Baltimore and was used as a stopping place for travellers. Now called "Libertytown", it is situated east of Frederick along Maryland Route 26. The main street of the town consists of the portion of Route 26 east from Daysville Road to the Women's Academy, including the intersections with Mill Street and Church Street (Maryland Route 75). Also part of the town are North and South streets running parallel to Main Street. The housing stock consists primarily of colonial houses constituting of a datum running through the town. This acts as a background upon which the more unique buildings of the town can stand. The town is successful in its ability to constantly reuse its existing buildings, resist new development, and yet incorporate new building styles within the town's mostly 18th-19th century character.

The typical view seen throughout Libertytown, as shown in Figure 1, consists of a group of standard buildings which constitute a datum. Their similarities include being 2-story structures with pitched end-gabled roofs, no dormers, and little or no ornamentation. This standard building takes on many variations. It is made of either clapboard, stone, or brick, and either a detached single family home, or a duplex. The many variations consist of a 2-bay style, a 3-bay style with center or off-center entry;

or a 5-bay style house. (See Figure 2) The 5-bay house can be one home, or it can look like one home and really be a duplex, or it can look like a duplex but really be one home with an addition. These many different styles are seen throughout the town and constitute a substantial architectural fabric against which the other unique buildings can stand.

Travelling from west to east down Main Street, starting from the intersection with Daysville Road, one first catches a glimpse of the town, as shown in Figure 3. On the left is a new High's convenience store. It is interesting to note that there is not a commercial/residential district division within Libertytown. The businesses are interspersed within the residential building fabric, as are the more important buildings such as churches and banks. These form small gathering places, or centers around which the houses are built, helping to form a lasting community.

The houses start on the south side of Main Street, across from the High's store. In this part of the town, the houses are placed further apart than those found in the center of town. The houses are 2-story, 2-bay style standard buildings with driveways and garages. Most of the buildings are not as in good condition as the ones further east. The houses are clapboard, stone, or clapboard with stone foundations. Continuing east, interspersed with this datum is a bungalow (one of three within the town). There are also newer buildings which are not quite as successful

at either matching the charm and character of the town, or
in keeping the established street edge. One noteworthy
standard building, on the north side of the street, is built
of stone and clapboard and looks like two buildings, but is
actually one building, with one roof, and only one entrance.

Continuing east, as Main Street rises in elevation, one
comes to an important intersection in the town with Mill
Street. Here punctuating the corners are four buildings: a
large brick standard duplex, an antique store, a craft store
made from concrete masonry units done in an art deco style,
and a beautiful white standard building with Victorian
additions. From here, looking east, one can see Main Street
dip, and the steeple of the United Methodist Church on the
left. Utility poles line the road, as well as some trees.
Before reaching the church, one passes more standard
buildings (some with garages) and some newer houses. There
are also some houses that are in need of repair, but in
general, the houses are in good condition.

At the base of the hill is the United Methodist Church
(built in 1828), an important landmark in the town (it is
discussed in detail in another report). It is a symmetrical
building with a brick veneer over stone, and a standing seam
metal roof. Next door to the church is the church hall.
(See Figure 4).

Further east, one passes a field on the left, and comes
upon a gas station which also has an art deco roof line.

This is made of concrete masonry units and was probably built in the 1930's or 1940's. Next door to the gas station is the only true Queen Anne style building in town. It is white clapboard and exhibits picturesque qualities of the Queen Anne style. A large porch pulls the assymmetrical building form together.

On the south side of Main Street, near the Sappington house, there are more standard houses. These are newer and covered with shingles.

Afterwards, one comes upon the busiest intersection in town (it also happens to be the intersection with the highest number of accidents in Frederick County), the intersection of Maryland Route 26 with Maryland Route 75. Marking this intersection are four important buildings. The high federal style Sappington house, which will be discussed in another report, is situated on the southwest corner of the intersection. On the northwest corner of the intersection is a building with an art deco motif roofline which covers an old end-gabled standing seam metal roof. On the northeast corner of the intersection is Simpson's store. On the southeast corner in the People's Bank. (See Figure 5). This building was built in 1913 on the site where slave auctions used to be held. The building is a 1-story brick building, rectangular in plan. It is the only example of a corner entrance in town, as well as of a neoclassical entrance.

From this corner, the view north on Route 75 (see Figure 6) shows in the distance on the crest of the hill, St. Peter's church, the refectory, and Angel Hill. St. Peter's church is a symmetrical brick building, with a center entrance done in a Federal style, and in excellent condition. It is larger than the United Methodist Church mentioned above.

Looking still further east on Main Street, straight ahead is the view of the Libertytown Women's Academy as the road levels off and bends to the south. (See Figure 7). Because most of the traffic turns off Main Street onto Route 75, this part of town has less traffic and the ambiance is more serene. Some of the more unique buildings are in this part of town. On the north side of the street is the Abraham-Jones (the only house on the National Register), adjacent to Simpson's store. Also on this side of the street, there are two Second Empire (or Victorian eclectic) style buildings. One of the buildings is blue painted brick and has a mansard roof, a side bay and a unique jagged stone ornamented porch. (See Figure 8). The other building is a symmetrical, red brick, mansard-roofed building with corner towers and an ornate wood carved porch.

The south side of the street includes more standard buildings, but they are larger and in better condition than those mentioned above. Further east is the old Methodist church, built in 1804, which is now used as an antique store. Next door to that is the stone parsonage which is

discussed in detail in another report. It is a 2-bay, side entranced standard colonial style building. The town ends at the Women's Academy and the old schoolmaster's house -- both beautiful stone buildings built in the later 18th century.

Parallel to Main Street run North and South Streets. These streets are not as developed as Main Street, but are part of the town, and deserve mention here. On North Street, there are few houses. Some new buildings and a sports bar exists. There is also a dilapidated, gutted 2-story standard building covered with shingles situated next to a free-standing chimney from a burned-down building. These buildings are suburban in feeling -- i.e., they are not densely situated. They are either new or in poor condition. South Street also does not include many buildings, but they are of the same style, covered in shingles, usually 2-story, 2-bay buildings, in the standard colonial style. They are also in poor condition.

In general, Libertytown has been successful at keeping and maintaining its buildings. One reason for this is its success in re-using existing buildings. For instance, the building housing Simpson's store has been in constant use since the early 1800's. The building housed a store owned by the Jones' and then the Sappington's, before the Simpson's owned it. Other buildings in town have had many uses during their existence, such as the aforementioned old Methodist church which is now being used as an antique

store. The women's academy is now used as an office for a real estate business, and the United Methodist church hall (built in 1878), used to be the Main Street school.

Other buildings of significance include the many one-room outbuildings seen throughout the town. They are either made of stone, clapboard, sheet metal or logs. They may have been used as storage sheds, slaves quarters, or many other things, but many today are still being used. They are mostly storage sheds or craft shops, and the one behind the Sappington house is used as a tailor shop. (See Figure 9). It is a one-room, front-gable, clapboard building.

Libertytown has also incorporated changes in architectural styles, as well as allowed new buildings to be built. Many additions can be seen within the town using modern and victorian conventions. An interesting example is a house on the south side of Main Street, east of Mill Street, which has a typical colonial 3-bay building core and many additions on the side and back. To tie it all together the house was covered completely with pressed sheet metal (to look like shingles) and painted red. This technique was not used until the later Victorian era.

Newer building styles are also evident in the town. There are three bungalows situated in different parts of the town. The bungalow style is a 1 1/2 story building, with a low roof and dormers, and a porch. This building style was popular after World War II for the working class. Another

popular style seen in four of the buildings throughout the
town, is the stepped art deco motif used in the roof lines
of garages and houses alike. This motif was popular during
the 1930's. (See Figure 10). Less successful building
styles are those that intended to copy a previous style --
such as those "Colonial Revival" buildings -- but either do
not keep the street edge, or do not quite use the right
building elements for the style they are copying. For
example, some of the newer "Colonial Revival" buildings are
covered with shingles, and have picture windows, etc.

Old photos of Libertytown attest to its capability to
change with the times. Old dirt roads have been paved with
asphalt, horses and buggies have been replaced with
automobiles, and rows of trees have been replaced with
utility poles. Libertytown has shown its ability to adapt
through time by constant reuse of buildings and use of new
architectural conventions. Its success lies in its ability
to also maintain its mostly 18th-19th century character as
well.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS:

SELECTED BUILDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Libertytown's historic housing stock includes colonial, federal and revival styles, many of them in good to excellent condition and in continued use since their construction. The most impressive houses are situated along Main Street around the town's highest elevation and severe as landmarks near the major intersection and at the eastern end of the town. In addition to those larger houses there are many mid-sized and smaller structures of interest, such as clapboard covered early log houses and accessory buildings. Buildings orientation is either north or south along Main Street which represents the primary organizing element. Building spaces and street edges follow historic patterns with few exceptions, giving Libertytown its distinctive character as an 18th century settlement.

The following listing of buildings represent fine examples of various architectural styles and periods in Libertytown:

1. Abraham Jones House

2. Richard Coale House (Thomas Sappington House)

3. The Schoolmaster's House (Rockwell House, Wagner House)

4. The Academy (Prof. Rockwell's Female Academy)

5. United Methodist Church

6. Simpson's Store

7. The Parsonage (The Baker House)

8. Angel Hill

9. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church

10. Dr. Sim House (Ada Poole House)

1. <u>ABRAHAM JONES HOUSE</u>   (National Register 1974)

Built in the late 18th century by Abraham Jones, a prosperous merchant who lived and operated a store in Libertytown, this house represents one of the finest federal examples in Maryland and is in excellent condition. It is situated on the north side of Maryland Route 26 (Main Street), approximately 200 feet east of the intersection of Maryland Route 26 and Maryland Route 75.

The building is two and one-half stories high, on a stone foundation and constructed of Flemish bond brick. Single flush gable chimneys stand at each end of the roof ridge and the west side wall is shared with a later frame structure. The main entrance door is to the left and an excellent example of federal period craftsmanship and design: it has paneled jambs, fluted pilasters, a deep frieze and a modillioned pediment; a molded key-stoned arch frames a traceried overdoor fanlight. Building orientation is south, with two windows to the right of the entrance door and three windows on the second floor, all 12/12 sash. At ground level, between and below the two first floor windows, is an arched cellar entrance; adjacent to it, on its east side, is a small flat arched cellar window. Door and window frames are painted white and black blinds are complete.

A gable roof with low parapets at each end of the "A" frame, formed by the extension of the gable walls up above the roof line, is presently covered with red tin. Three gabled dormers, facing south, have foliated, double-hung windows and decorative embellishments ar well as modillioned roof cornices as applied to the doorway.

A two-story kitchen-dining wing stands at the rear (north) of the house, possibly pre-dating the main house. Its expansive fireplace opening still retains its trammel bars and cranes, as well as a built-in oven. Attached to the north wall of the kitchen is a smaller, two-story wing that is believed to have initially served as servant quarters.

2. RICHARD COALE HOUSE (Thomas Sappington House)

Probably the first house of its size in Libertytown, it is situated on the southwest corner of Main Street (Maryland Route 26) and Maryland Route 75 and was built in or about 1784 by Richard Coale, later a surgeon in the Navy during the Revolutionary War and a friend of John Young, who laid out the town.

The house is an L-shaped, federal period two and one-half story structure and in good condition; built over a stone foundation in flemish bond brick. It has two double flush gable chimneys at each end of the roof ridge. The building orientation is north, with a centered, double-doored paneled entrance of which the central panel of each is carved and set into a simple archway with

shelf-shaped entablature and a recessed rectangular, mullioned fan light.

Four windows (two on each side of the entrance door) on the first floor are 9/9 sash and five windows on the second floor are 6/6 sash. Three dormers and round windows in each end wall in the red tin roof are presently boarded up. Both ends of high-gabled roof have facia and the eaves are corniced and boxed with decorated frieze and brackets. Door and window frames are painted white and black blinds are complete.

3.   THE SCHOOLMASTER'S HOUSE (Rockwell House, Wagner House)

This sandstone colonial house on the eastern end of Main Street is in good to very good condition and consists of a front part which was built in 1811 (as marked in the east-end chimney peak) and a much older back section, possibly dating back to 1730. Both parts are connected by a doorway which appears to be at the location of the original front door to the older house, facing north. Flush gable brick chimneys are at each end of the roof ridge. A small, covered porch is protecting the centered entrance, and its roof is supported by four square columns and two/half columns, one on each side of the paneled and transomed entrance door which is facing north. Four windows on the first floor north wall are topped by keystone lintels; two to the left and two to the right of the entrance door and 9/9 sash; five windows on the second floor are 9/6 sash.

Window frames, doorframe and porch columns are painted
white, the entrance door is painted black as are all blinds.

The character of this house is similar to the "Academy"
directly across the street and was for many years the home
of Professor Rockw3ell, who taught at the "Academy". It is
rumored that there once was an underpass between this house
and the school, allowing the teacher to reach his classroom
in bad weather completely dry and unsoiled.

4.   THE ACADEMY (Professor Rockwell's Female Academy)

Build as a school for girls in or about 1820-1826, this
colonial style building represents a significant part in the
history of female education, not only for Maryland, but for
the United States as well. The Academy was probably one of
the first schools for girls and served the needs for female
education in the Libertytown area until 1873.

Built of sandstone, it is of rectangular shape,
measures approximately 34 x 68 feet and is two stories high;
building orientation is south. There is a central chimney,
as probably was at the time of the original construction
(writer's opinion). The gable roof is covered with wood
shingles over an attic which resembles a ships hull
construction, similar to the Schifferstadt house in
Frederick.

Past alterations include the removal of four corner
chimneys and a belfry as well as the closing of a large,
centered door in the west facade of the building, which
probably served as the main entry.

A total of six doorways, three on the north side and three on the south side of the building, are eight-paneled in pairs and painted. Windows on both floors are large and 12/12 sash and have deep sills.

This building radiates simplicity, sincerity and strength, representing a true landmark at the east end of the town.

5.   UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Opened for worship on October 21, 1828, this church has been in continuous use since that time and is in good condition. Of rectangular shape, the building is a one-storied structure, with the front rising to an octagonal, open belfry with a spire. Situated on the north side of Main Street, facing south, the front side is built of brick, while the rest of the building, including the foundation,s is of rubble stone.

Recessed double doors with two tiers of molded vertical panels and a leaded transom over the door bearing the name of the church lead into the interior. The side walls and ceiling of the recessed space are covered with molded vertical panels, matching the pattern in the doorpanels. Two double-hung, gothic style, stained glass windows are to the left and right sides of the entry and a pair of double-hung, gothic style, slim stained glass windows are directly above. A round, stained glass transom is crowning the window arrangement. Both side walls of the building and

the back wall have two equally spaced rectangular, stained glass windows each.

6.   SIMPSON'S STORE (Abraham Jones Store)

A country store since the time it was built in or before 1790, it has been an important part in the town for many years and possibly pre-dates the Abraham Jones House. Situated on the north-east corner of Maryland Route 26 and Maryland Route 75, it is connected to the Abraham Jones House through two houses of similar size and height. Presumably a log structure, it is in fair condition and covered with wood siding and painted green, as is its gabled tin roof. Windows on the second floor are 6/6 sash; frames and facia are painted white. First floor windows are large and 1/1; the entry door is "dutch-style" with a fixed upper glass panel.

A small porch covers the entry area which is facing south, protecting various merchandise and equipment.

7.   THE PARSONAGE (The Baker House)

Built in 1808 as the parsonage of Libertytown's Methodist Episcopal Church and used as such for almost a hundred years, this two-story colonial style sandstone house has been used residentially since 1906 and in excellent condition.

Situated on the south side of Main Street near the Schoolmaster's House, its main entrance is facing north.   A recessed, paneled wood door is topped by a three-section

transom; the sides and ceiling of the recess are paneled as well.

An open porch, stretching along the front and covering approximately two thirds of the first floor has three columns supporting its tin roof and two pilasters flanking the entry. There are two windows on the first floor and three on the second floor north wall, all 6/6 sash. One flush gable chimney is located on the west end of the house.

8.   ANGEL HILL

An example of "rural Greek revival", this house was built probably in the early 19th century and has not been altered. It is in good conditions with several interesting and unusual features, such as angled interior framing of its windows.

Situated on Maryland Route 75, north of Main Street, this house is two stories high with no attic and an almost flat roof which slopes slightly towards the back and is oriented towards the west. Its brick walls extend above the roof in parapet fashion on the front and on the side of the house. A dentil cornice pattern is repeated in the wood trim of the single bay front porch entrance. Overall dimensions are 25' x 25' square; the wall construction is three thicknesses of brick over a stone foundation which has an outside entrance in the rear of the house into the basement. Each side of the house has a chimney. The main entrance door is paneled wood and has a four-light transom above. Windows are 6/6 sash with almost all of the original

glass; one window above the entrance door is one third of the size of the rest of the windows.

Located near St. Peter's Catholic Church, the location has always been referred to as "The Hill" and since the front yard iron gate contains to cherubs in the grill work, the combination of these two facts produced the name "Angel Hill".

9.   ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Started in 1868, this church building was completed in 1870 and dedicated by Bishop James Gibbons. It has beautiful stained glass windows which were imported from Europe and installed in 1910 as well as a number of interesting outdoor shrines, all in good condition. Entry is 18 steps above the street level through an arched, fanlighted center doorway. Brick exterior wall construction over a stone foundation is trimmed with masonry work of arches and pilasters and intricate ornamental design in the walls and cornices. A double wooden door leads into a vestibule which is square shaped and the base of the louvered belfry and spire. Four exterior supporting buttresses on each side of the building are topped by finials. Stained glass windows are illuminating the vestibule and the church, each side wall of the church has six arched windows. The only opening in the back wall is a door.

The grounds surrounding this church were at the turn of the century reported to be one of the loveliest spots in this County.

10. DR. SIM HOUSE (Ada Poole House)

Located on the corner of Main and Mill Streets and built in the late 18th or early 19th century, this federal pericd house in excellent condition is the only property in Libertytown with most of its accessory buildings still standing: smoke house, corn crib, hog pen, chicken stable and an outhouse with double seats. Deed records show that on December 15, 1819, a Julianne Angel bought or inherited this property from Vachel Hammond, her mother, indicating that the house, or at least part of it must have been built prior to 1819.

Wall construction is white painted prick over a stone foundation; an intricate pattern of "brick-lace" is found cn the sides of the bay located on the west side of the house. Chimney location is central; interior layout is side stair, double parlor, with a connecting doorway to an adjacent one-story building attached to the back of the house and which used to be the practice of Dr. Sim.

An open front porch stretching along all of the first floor on the north wall of the building and continuing along the east wall was probably added during the second half of the 19th century. Square columns support the porch roof and have carved brackets, both painted white. Roofing material is tin.

ORIGINS AND HISTORY

For almost 100 years after the first settlement of
Maryland in 1634, population was centered around the
Chesapeake Bay and its navigable tributaries. It was not
until the early 18th century that the area now known as
Frederick County was first explored and documented. Swiss
explorers Franz-Louis Michel (1707) and Christoph von
Graffenried (1712) mapped the area where Libertytown is now
located. They left valuable maps of the upper Potomac
River, local mountains, Conoy Indian settlements and most
importantly, indian trails. These early trails were the
routes of the Conoy Indians for reaching hunting grounds and
trading with other tribes. Early settlers also used these
trails and began to establish small settlements along them.

By the 1720's, large tracts of land were being surveyed
and patents issued. Two of these tracts, Tasker's Chance
and Duke's Woods are the present site of the City of
Frederick and Libertytown respectively. Both tracts were
considered for the location of the government seat, but in
1745, Fredericktown was chosen as the site of the new
government.

In 1732, Lord Baltimore, wanting the area settled in
hopes of ending a boundary dispute with Pennsylvania,
offered hundreds of acres virtually free of charge to
homesteading families. This, as one could imagine,
attracted a great deal of settlers.

F-8-83

The English, via southern Maryland, were the first to settle the Liberty District. They came, by water, up the Potomac as far as they could to Georgetown, then overland on the indian trail to the Monocacy Valley. Germans were next to settle in the area. Many were on their way from Pennsylvania to Virginia when they decided to settle in the valley instead.

By 1775, the population of Duke's Woods was large enough to support a physician, Dr. Francis Brown Sappington. In 1782, John Young, owner of Duke's Woods, laid out 240 lots of Liberytown and offered them for sale or rent. This layout was very similar to that of Fredericktown.

The origin of the name Libertytown has been a subject of mush speculation. My feeling is since it was laid out just after the American Revolution and the strong presence of the Sons of Liberty organization in Frederick County before the war, the town was named for patriotic reasons. Other theories suggest that in colonial times certain areas of Baltimore vicinity were know as "The Liberties". Also the term can denote an area free from British Rule.

Overland transportation in these days was very difficult and time consuming. In 1790, the 45-mile trip from Baltimore to Fredericktown by wagon took 6 days! This prompted investors to charter the Baltimore-Liberty-Hagerstown Turnpike Company in 1815.

These early entrepreneurs calculated that the overall cost of transporting goods would be reduced using the new toll road. Shares offered by the company were bought up immediately.

These were the years of the turnpike boom. By 1822, the National Pike from Baltimore to Wheeling on the Ohio River was completed. In Maryland there was great competition for having the national road run through your town. Many towns offered to donate land for the new road. Libertytown was disappointed when the more southern route from Baltimore to Frederick was chosen to be part of the National Pike.

In its heyday in the early to mid 19th century, Libertytown was a thriving commercial center. Close to Fredericktown, Libertytown experienced a period of steady growth. The erection of a number of fine homes reflects the town's prominence in the county. The Bond Map published in 1858 shows over eighty structures in Libertytown. It also shows that in the pre-civil war era, Libertytown was one of the largest and most commercially active in the region. During the Civil War, confederate troops ransacked the general store that still stands today.

After the Civil War began a period of decline for Libertytown. Being bypassed by the National Pike and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were probably the most important factors in the decline. In 1870, a new road to Frederick

meant easier access to the shops and businesses there and thus a drop off in local business in Libertytown.
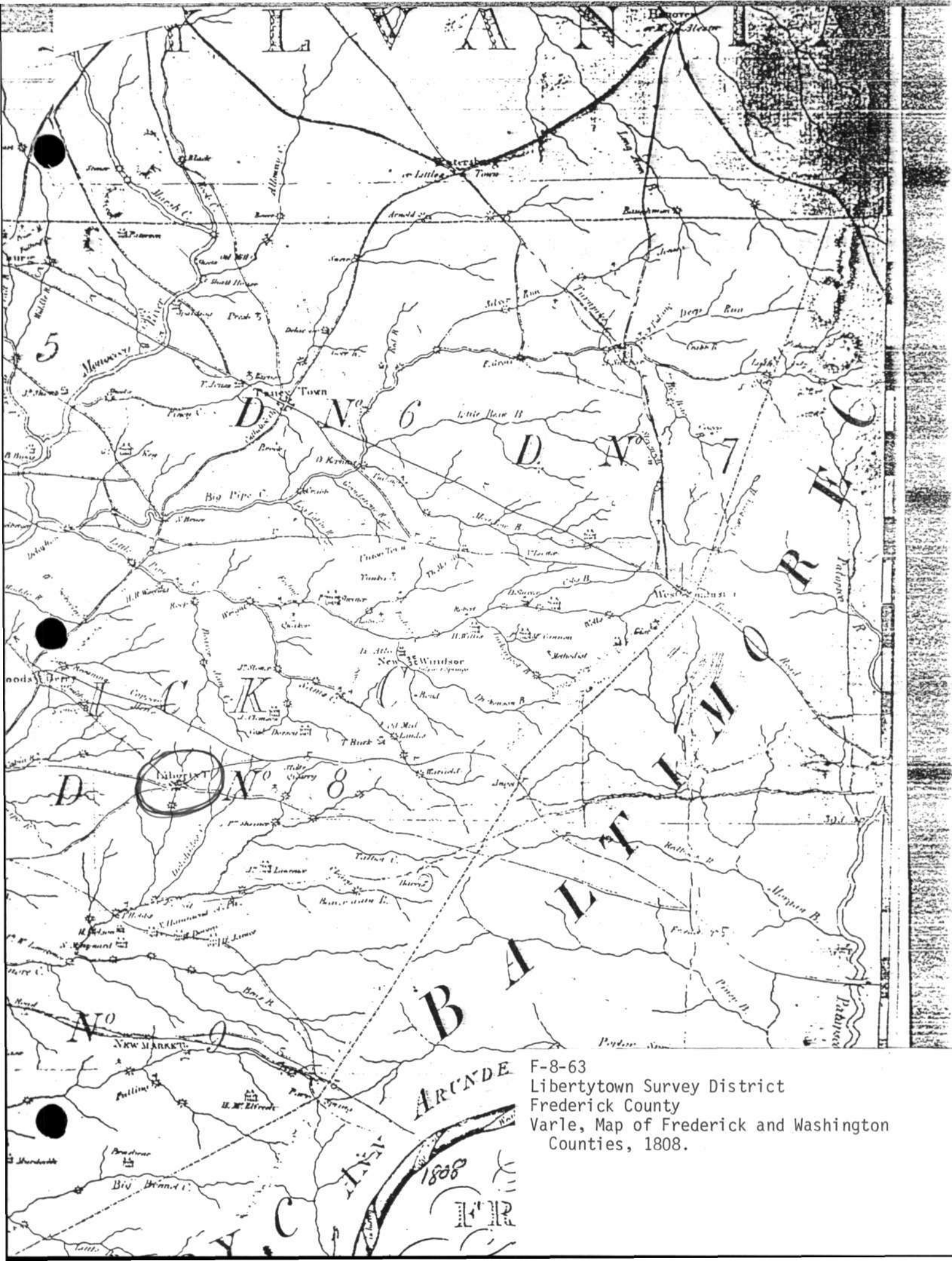
Today Libertytown is much as it was in the 19th century; a small, rural community with a sense of place in its historical setting.
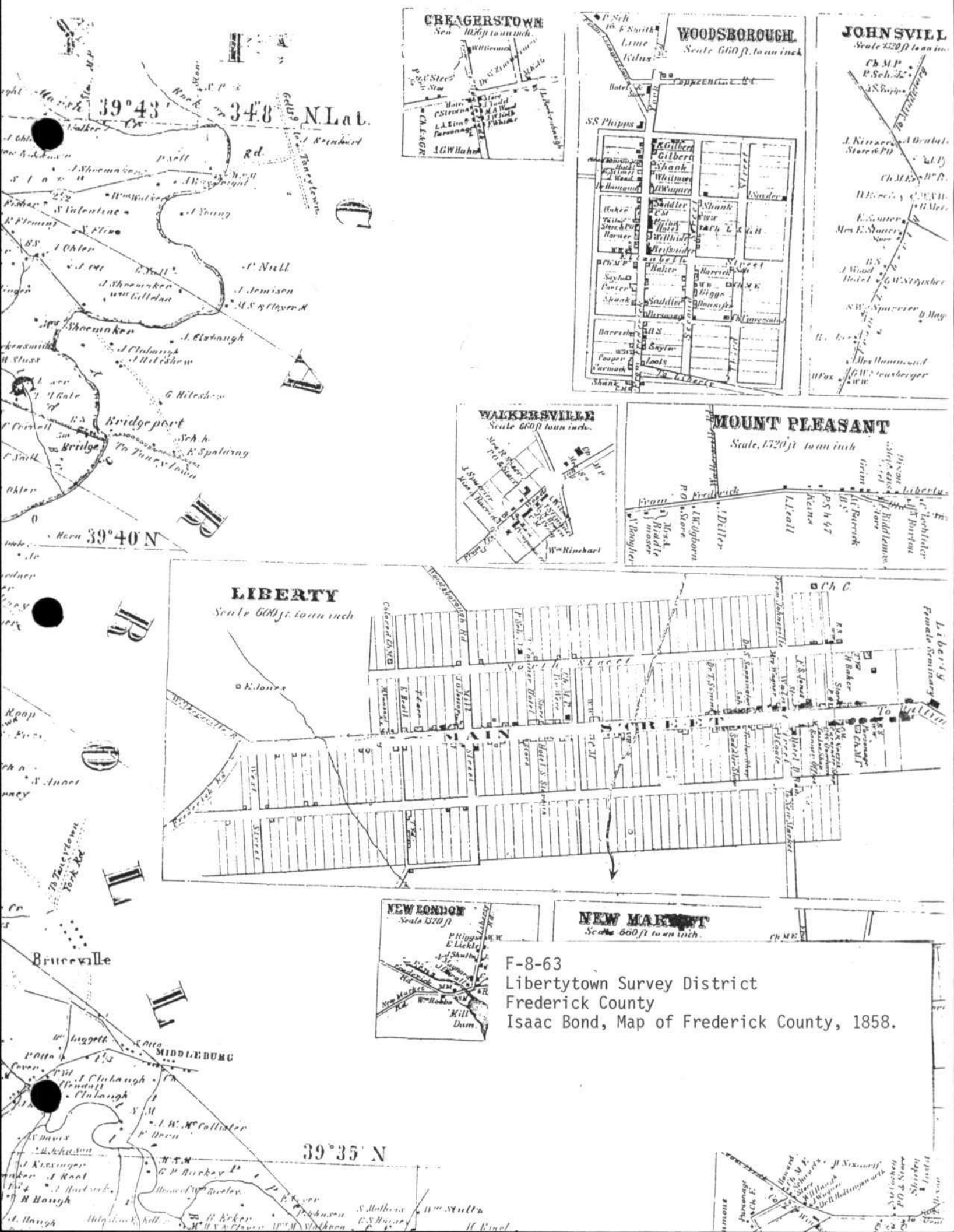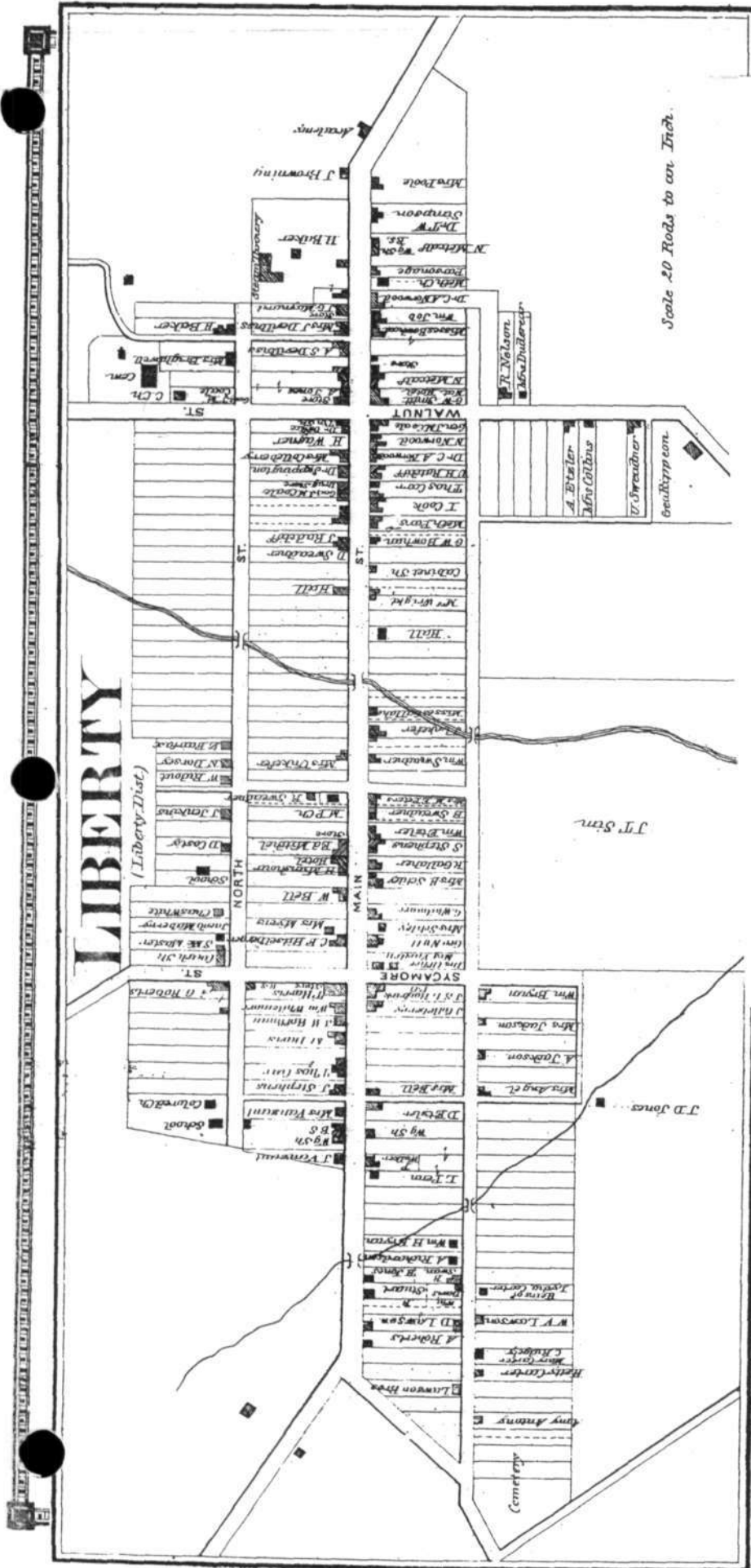
N. 194
N. 195
N. 196
N. 197
N. 198

N. 32
N. 33
N. 34
N. 35
N. 36

N. 1
N. 2
N. 3
N. 4
N. 5

N. 114
N. 115
N. 116
N. 117
N. 118

Walnut street

N. 199 — N. 220
N. 37 — N. 58
N. 6 — N. 27
N. 129 — N. 151

the Main street · North street · South street

N. 221 — N. 231
N. 59 — N. 69
N. 28 — N. 98
N. 151 — N. 161

Mill street

N. 232 — N. 238
N. 70 — N. 76
N. 99 — N. 116
N. 162 — N. 168

Church · Alley

N. 239 — N. 240
N. 77 — N. 91
N. 106 — N. 121
N. 169 — N. 184

North street · the Main street · South street

West · First

N. 122
N. 123
N. 185 — N. 190
N. 191
N. 192
N. 193
N. 201

The above plan examined and approved of
John Young

S

All the Lots on the North side from N.87 to N.89 inclusive to be property of the subscribers, and also to him & his the same use case with [...]

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Varle, Map of Frederick and Washington
      Counties, 1808.

CREAGERSTOWN
Scale 10 H ft to an inch

WOODSBOROUGH.
Scale 660 ft. to an inch

JOHNSVILL
Scale 1320 ft. to an inch

WALKERSVILLE
Scale 660 ft to an inch

MOUNT PLEASANT
Scale 1320 ft to an inch

39°40′ N

LIBERTY
Scale 660 ft to an inch

MAIN STREET

Bruceville

MIDDLEBURG

NEW LONDON
Scale 1320 ft

NEW MARKET
Scale 660 ft to an inch

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

LIBERTY
(Liberty Dist.)

Scale 20 Rods to an Inch.

UNION BRIDGE 0.9 MI.
JOHNSVILLE 2.4 MI.

Libertytown
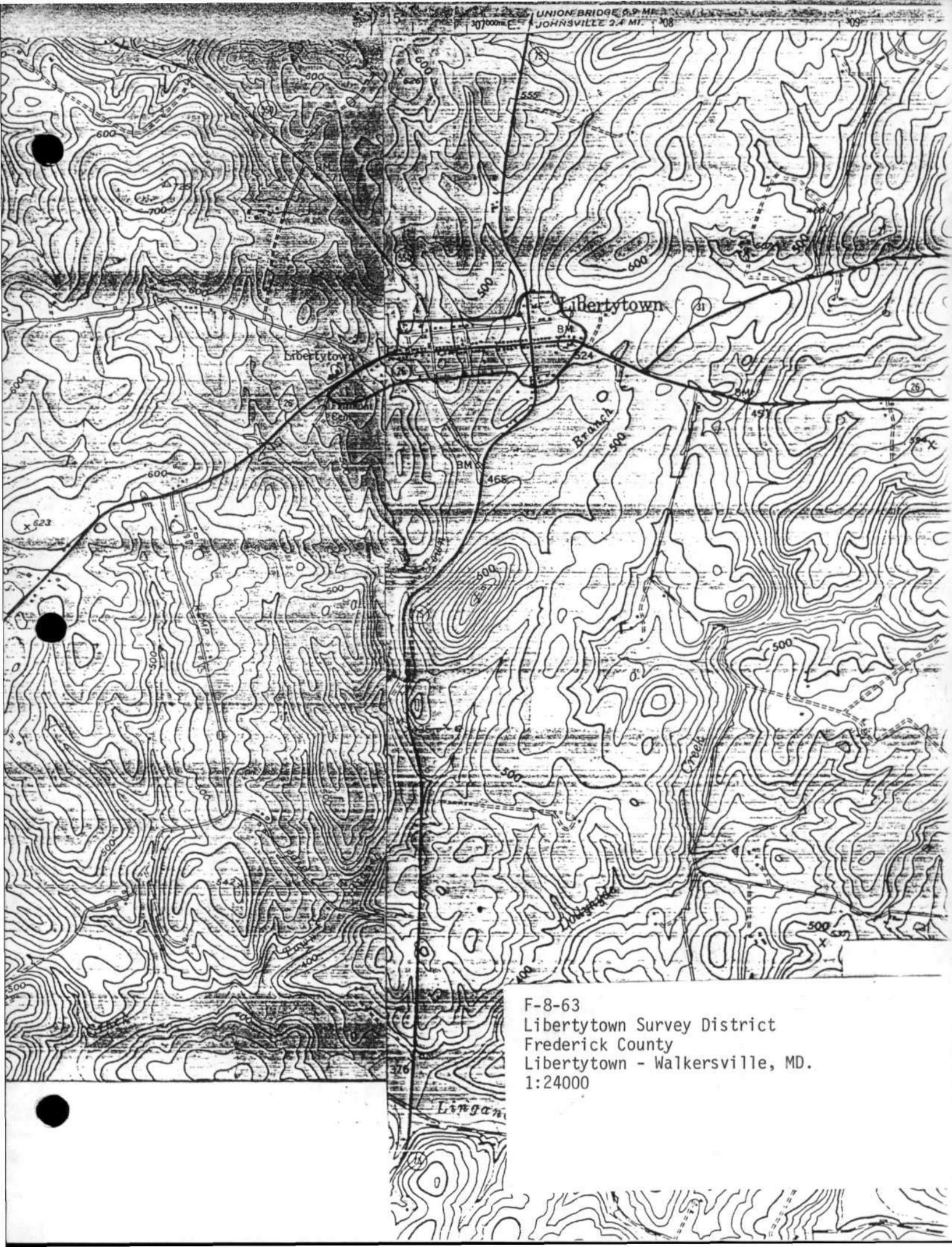
Libertytown

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Libertytown - Walkersville, MD.
1:24000

F-8-83

BM 571

Libertytown

Libertytown

26

Fairmont Cem

BM 465

Branch 500

31

Libertytown

BM 520

BM 451

600

KEMP

75

600 577

BM 435

500

500

Creek

Rose Branch
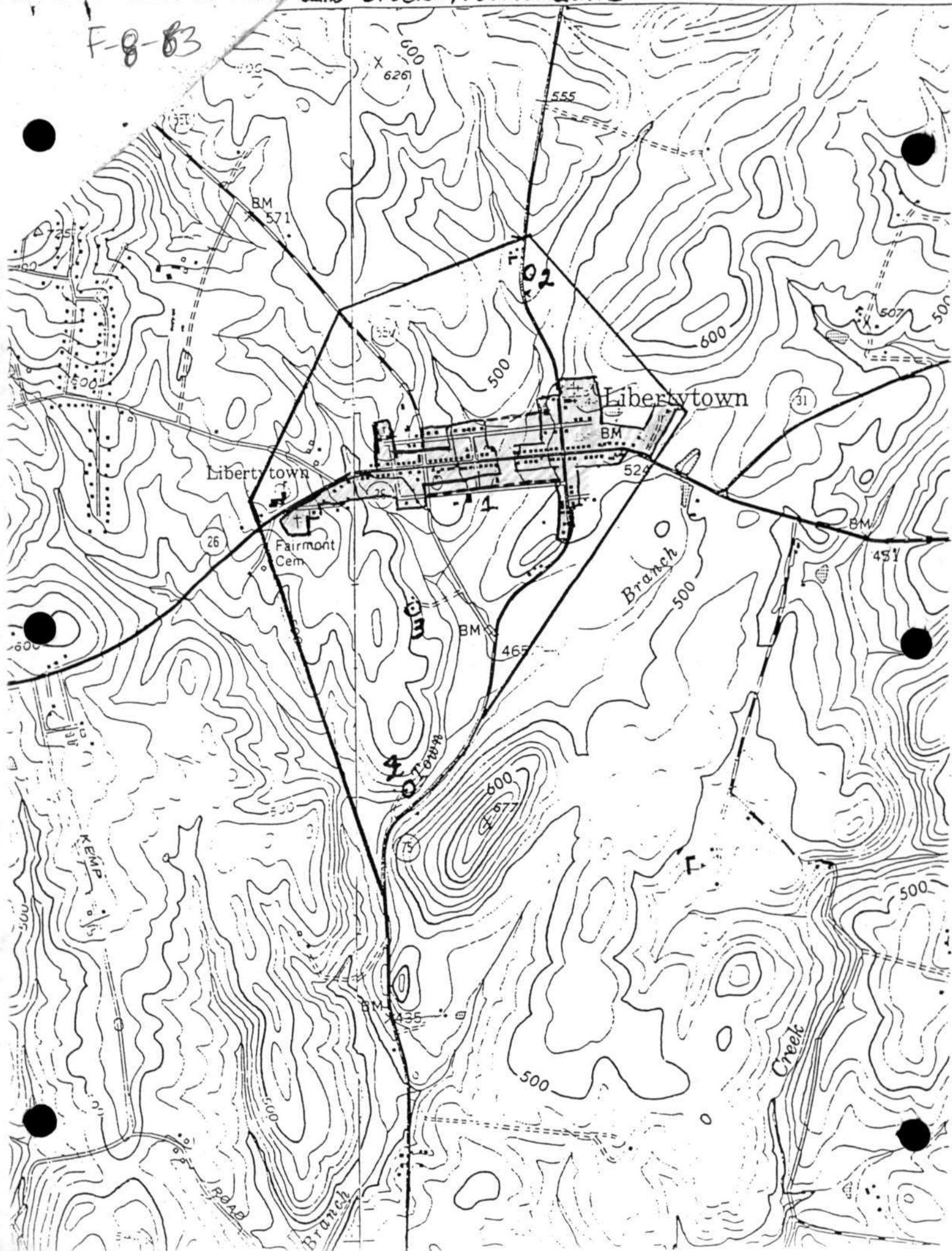
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes

no

Property Name: Small Structure 10052X0   Inventory Number: Contrib.Res. *(F-8-063)*

Address: MD 26 over Tributary of Town Branch   Historic district: X yes   no

City: Libetytown   Zip Code: County: Frederick

USGS Quadrangle(s): Libertytown

Property Owner: MD SHA   Tax Account ID Number:

Tax Map Parcel Number(s):   Tax Map Number:

Project: 2380710-10052X0   Agency: MD SHA

Agency Prepared By: MD SHA

Preparer's Name: Rita Suffness   Date Prepared: 03/23/2004

Documentation is presented in: MD SHA project files (2004, Project No. 2380710--XO, and 1993, Project No. F 227-201-777)

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended   Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: __A __B __C __D   Considerations: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: Libertytown Historic District

Inventory Number: F-8-63   Eligible: X yes   Listed: yes

Site visit by MHT Staff   yes   X no   Name: Date:

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attatch map and photo)*

The small structure was evaluated in 1993 as part of Project No. F 227-201-777 (MD 26: Chestnut Grove to MD 31). Although misidentified as a bridge over Dollyhyde Creek rather than Small Structure 10052XO over Tributary of Town Branch, it is clearly the structure which was determined eligible by the MHT in 1993. This determination is prepared in order to document this correction. To quote from this 1993 MHT eligibility determination "The bridge . . . is located within the boundaries of the Libertytown Historic District and most likely dates to the 1920's. Libertytown is significant as turnpike town of the late 18th century through the second quarter of the 20th century. It is located on MD 26 [and] the only break in the continuity of the buildings on Main Street is a division formed by the creek bed over which this bridge [small structure] crosses. This bridge is a contributing element to the Libertytown History District in its significant role as part of the historic transportation system of the town. Thus, it contributes to the historicity of the Libertytown Historic District".

This structure is a hybrid culvert/small slab structure, ca. 13 feet in length and built in 1919. It was widened by ca. 6 feet on both sides in 1933 by the construction of slabs. The parapets, abutments and wingwalls date to this doubling of the original size in 1933. The slab has heavily deteriorated at the joints between the original and widened sections. In addition, the concrete slab has such severe spalling that it has exposed the reinforcing steel.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X   **Eligibility not recommended**

Criteria: X A __B X C __D   **Considerations:** __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

MHT Comments: PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE IN 1993. CONTRIBUTES TO SIGNIFICANCE OF LIBERTYTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT (F-8-63)

_____ ✓   5/26/04
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   **Date**

_____   5/27/04
Reviewer, National Register Program   **Date**

200401302

Small Structure No. 10052X0
MD 26 Over Tributary of Town Branch
Frederick County, MD
USGS *Libertytown* Quadrangle

WALKERSVILLE QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND—FREDERICK CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THURMONT 12 MI
WOODSBORO 2 6 MI

77°15'

000 FEET
306
307000m E.
308

Libertytown

Libertytown

Fairmont Cem

BM 571

BM 524

BM 451

BM 465

BM 435

Town Branch

Branch

Creek

KEMP

ROAD

Chestnut Grove

Reservoir

Dollyhyde

Creek

Town

X 626

555

600

500

26
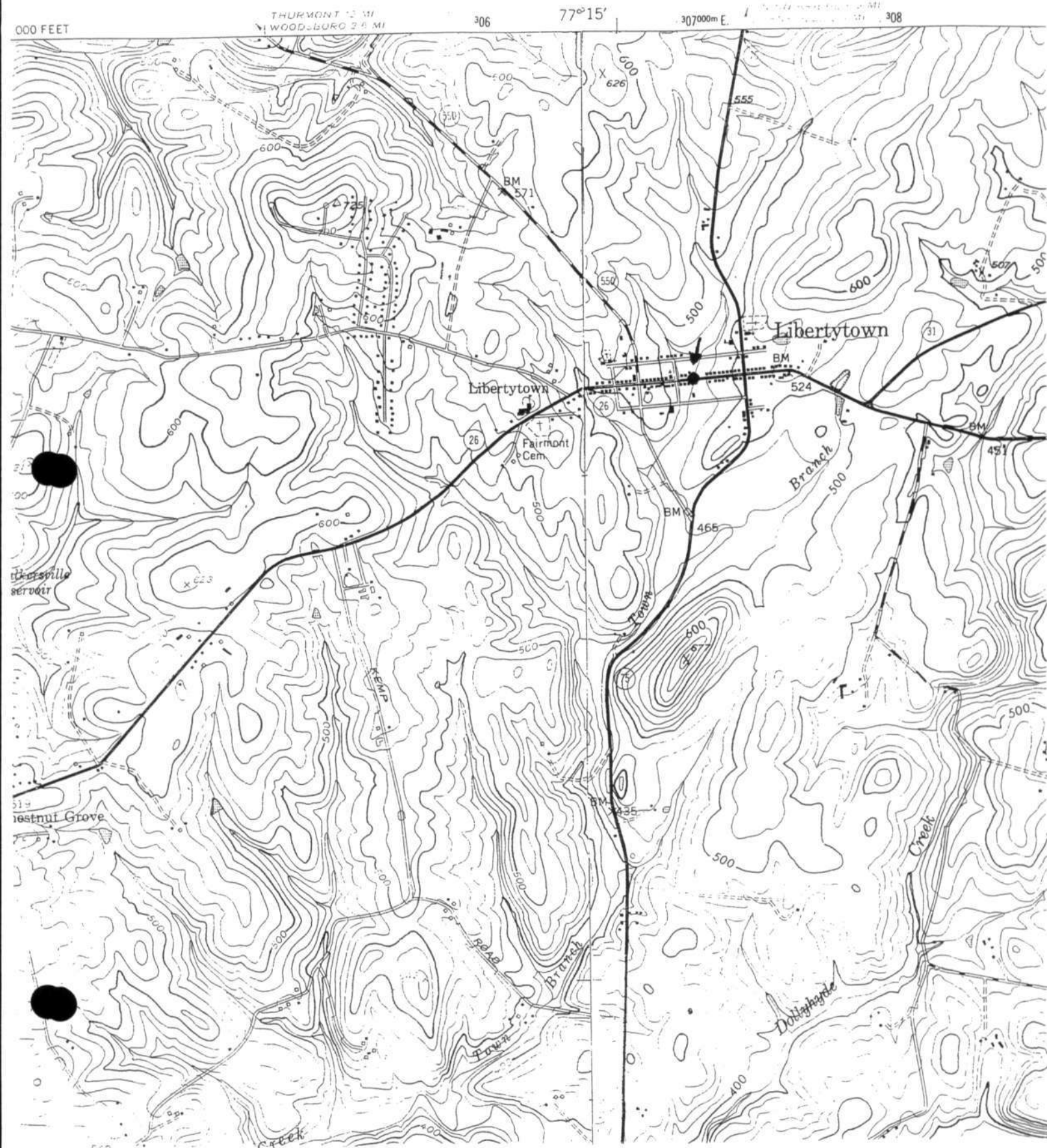
Small Structure 10052X0
MD 26 over Tributary of
            Town Branch.

Libertytown His Dist. F-8-063
        North Parapet
R. Suffren 3/22/04
        negs at MHT

1 of 3

Small Structure 10052Y 0
MD 26 over Tributary
      of Town Branch
South parapet wall,
inside face

Libertytown Historic DISTRICT
                    F - 8 - 063

R Suffron SHA, 3/22/04
        neg at MHT

2 of 3

Small Structure 10052 × 0
MD 26 over Trib of
Town Branch

N. Parapet wall
Libertytown Historic
District   F-8-063

R Suffixe — MDSHA
neg at LHT   3/22/04

3 of 3

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Small Structure 10052X0

Property Name: _Bridge over Dollyhyde Creek_____ Survey Number: _F-8-63____

Property Address:_MD 26: Chestnut Grove to MD31, Libertytown_____

Project: _Contract No. F 227-201-777 (9203448)_____ Agency: _SHA_____

Site visit by MHT Staff: _X_ no ___ yes   Name _____ Date _____

District Name: _Libertytown Historic District_____ Survey Number: __F-8-63_____

_____ Listed   _X_ Eligible _____ Comment

Criteria: _X_A __B _X_C __D Considerations: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G __None

The resource _X_ contributes/___ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:
_X__ Location   _____ Design   _X__ Setting   _____ Materials
_____ Workmanship   _____ Feeling   _____ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

   The Bridge over Dollyhyde Creek is located within the boundaries of the Libertytown Historic District and most likely dates to the 1920's. Libertytown is significant as a turnpike town of the late 18th century through the second quarter of the 20th century. It is located on MD 26, a major east-west transportation route since the late 18th century. The town's structures are concentrated on Main Street with a few buildings on the parallel and cross streets. The district contains outstanding examples of Federal architecture, vernacular stone, brick, log and frame buildings, 19th century Queen Anne style residences and early 20th century bungalows. The only break in the continuity of buildings on Main Street is a division formed by the creek bed over which this bridge crosses. This bridge is a contributing element to the Libertytown Historic District in its significant role as part of the historic transportation system of the town.

Documentation on the property is presented in:_Review and Compliance Files_____

Prepared by: _Rita Suffness, SHA_____

_Jo Ellen Freese_____   _1/4/93_____
     Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   Date

NR program concurrence: _X_ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

_____   _12-23-93_____
     Reviewer, NR program   Date

Survey No. F-8-63

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____ Eastern Shore   (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____ Western Shore   (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
                                       Prince George's and St. Mary's)
_X__ Piedmont   (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
                                       Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____ Western Maryland   (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

____ Paleo-Indian   10000-7500 B.C.
____ Early Archaic   7500-6000 B.C.
____ Middle Archaic   6000-4000 B.C.
____ Late Archaic   4000-2000 B.C.
____ Early Woodland   2000-500 B.C.
____ Middle Woodland   500 B.C. - A.D. 900
____ Late Woodland/Archaic   A.D. 900-1600
____ Contact and Settlement   A.D. 1570-1750
____ Rural Agrarian Intensification   A.D. 1680-1815
____ Agricultural-Industrial Transition   A.D. 1815-1870
_X__ Industrial/Urban Dominance   A.D. 1870-1930
____ Modern Period   A.D. 1930-Present
____ Unknown Period (__ prehistoric ____ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes: IV. Historic Period Themes:

____ Subsistence   ____ Agriculture
____ Settlement   ____ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
                                            and Community Planning
____ Political   ____ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
____ Demographic   ____ Government/Law
____ Religion   ____ Military
____ Technology   ____ Religion
____ Environmental Adaption   ____ Social/Educational/Cultural
                                       _X__ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

    Category: _Structure_

    Historic Environment: _Town_

    Historic Function(s) and Use(s): _Bridge_

    Known Design Source: _None_

F-8-63 Box Culvert over Dolly hyde Creek

view of MD 26 west of Libertytown
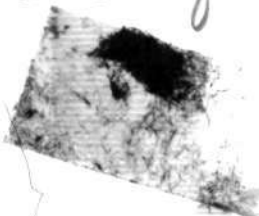
F-8-63

MD 26 west of Liberty town

F-8-63
MD26 west of Libertytown

N

AYSVILLE RD.

NORTH STREET

MAIN STREET

SOUTH STREET

LIBERTY RD.

MILL STREET

GREEN VALLEY RD.

D. RT. 26

ARTIE KEMP RD.

MD. RT. 75

DOLLYHYDE RD.

O. RT. SBORO

N

SCALE IN FEET

425   O   425   850   1275

LIBERTYTOWN
FREDERICK CO. MARYLAND
SCALE: 1" = 850'

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURE 480

F-8-63

LIBERTYTOWN HISTORIC DIS

Libertytown
Frederick County
Maryland

cemetery
A

Church
A
B

St Peters
School A

12108
12110
12112

STREET

cemetery
A
NC
Apt

NC

NC

NORTH STREET

A

12000
12010
12016

12006

B

C
E
NC

STREET

11922 Street

NC

9150
NC

Church Alley
Church Hall

N.R.

11926
11930
Alley
11934
11936
11940
11944
11946

12000
12004
12006
12010
12012
12016
12020
12028
12030

12048

12054
12056
12058
12060
12062
12064
12066
12070

CHURCH

12108
12110
12112
12114
12118
12120
12124

C   C C B B

C   A E B   B   C   B   C   B   B A B   C   B A B   C MAIN   C   C   C B B   B B B B   A   B A   C   A   B   C   B   A

NC
C

MILL

11903
11907
11911
11913
11915
11917
11919
11925

11927
C
NC
C

11933
11935
11939
P.O.
11943
11945

12001
12003
12005
12007
12009
12013
12015
12017
12019
12027

12025
12027
12029
12031
12033

12045
12049
12053
12055
12057
12059
12061
12063
12065
12067

STREET

12105
12109
12111
12113
12119
12131

STREET

A

M26

NC

11930
C

NC
C

NC

SOUTH STREET

STREET

A
Cemetery

11901
C

11901

WEST

NC NC

11909

Alley

11939
11941

Jones Rd

NC

NC NC NC

Fire Co.

Fahney's

SOUTH

STREET

NC

9022

NC 9023
B 9021

9018

9016 C 9019

9004

9010 B C 9017
9008

9006 C
9012

NC 9009

9008 C

9002 C

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County

Resource Sketch Map
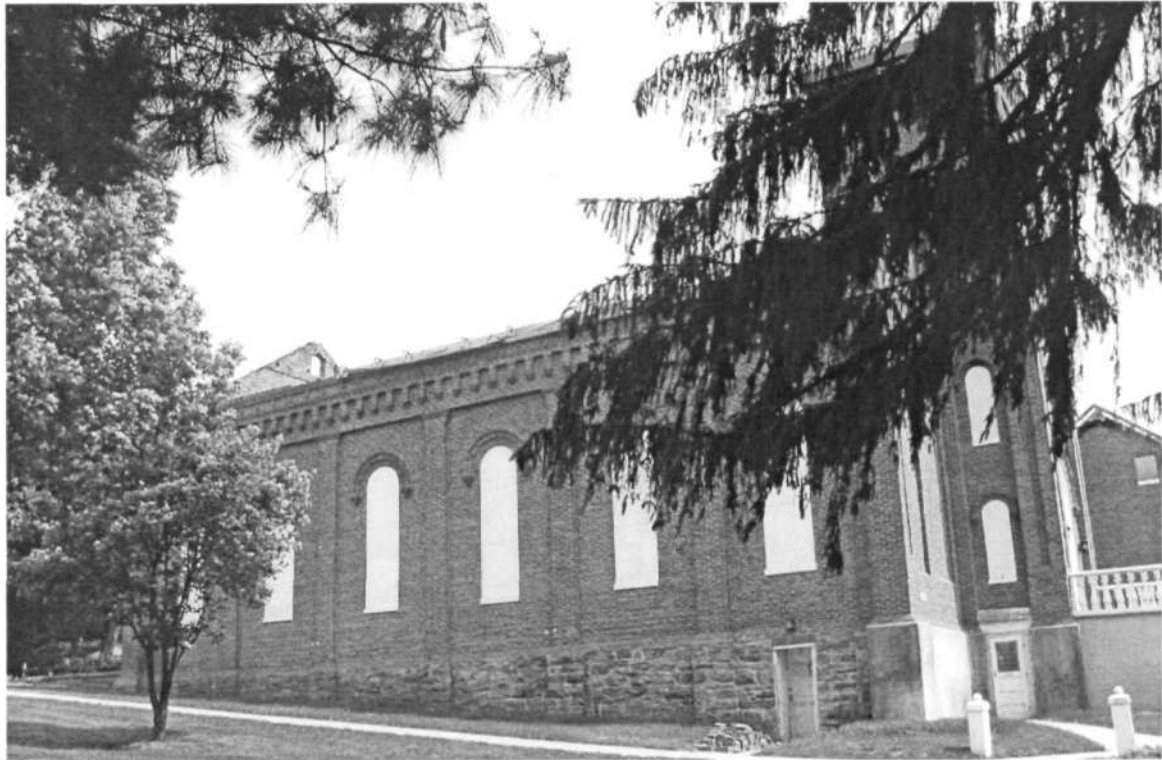
Janet Davis
July 1991
Not to Scale

N

F-8-063
Libertytown Survey District
St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church
9201 Green Valley Road, Libertytown
Jennifer K. Cosham, 10 June 2006

Roof apparently destroyed by fire. Facing southeast.

Church to left and house to right (south), both fire damaged, roofs destroyed.

F-8-063
Libertytown Survey District
St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church
9201 Green Valley Road, Libertytown
Jennifer K. Cosham, 10 June 2006

Church to left and house to right (south) both fire-damaged, roofs missing.

East end of south façade of church showing missing roof.

F-8-63

Libertytown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Wagner-Rockwell House, 12131 Main St., north elevation

1/11

F-8-63

Libertytown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Abraham Jones House, 12108 Main St. (NR)
  South elevation

2/11

F-8-63

Libertytown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Thomas Carr, 11936 Main St., south elevation

3/11

F-8-63
Liberty town Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
12114 Main St., south elevation
4/11

F-8-63

Libertytown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

12030 Main St., South elevation

5/11

F-8-63

Libertytown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Charles Davis House, 11919 Main St., north elev.

6/11

F-8-63
Liberty town Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Simpson's Store, n.e. corner, Main and Walnut
    Sts.
7/11

F-8-63

Libertytown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

People's Bank, s.e. corner, Main and Walnut Sts.,
  west elevation

8/11

F-8-63

Liberty town Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Auto garage near 120   Main St.

    South elevation

9/11

F-8-63

Libertytown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Methodist Episcopal Church, Main St., north elev.

10/11

F-8-63

Libertytown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Methodist Protestant Church, Main St., Southeast
   corner view

11/11